structures which adorn the Campo Santos of Italy and Germany.

The close connection, indeed, which exists between art and sepulture is universally acknowledged, but its true relationship is still but imperfectly understood. Our own custom of erecting votive statues to the memory of our great men, within the precincts of our national temples, is an ever-recurring expression of the same deep sentiment which pervades humanity.

Such memorials, from the very nature of the case, must be limited in number. We cannot build a monument or rear a statue for all who die; but Nature has given us elements which are far more accessible, and which at the same time admit of more beauty of application. We can set apart a due proportion of the earth's surface as a resting-place for the dead: we can adorn it by the aid of landscape-gardening, an art which is better understood in England than in any other country: it is possible to erect our cemetery chapels in a style far superior in architecture, and better adapted to the purpose, than any which at present exist: we might even surpass the grandeur of the majestic cloister which encloses the Campo Santo at Munich; and by thus combining together, as far as practicable, the beauties of natural landscape with artistic decoration, we might make the last abode of the dead at once appropriate for its sacred purpose and an instrument of moral good to the people."

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

On Monday, 13th, the members mustered strongly to meet the President, who had arranged to take the chair for the purpose of presenting the Royal medal to Mr. Barry. An attack of erysipelas, however, we were sorry to hear, prevented his Lordship from attending, and the presentation was therefore postponed. Professor Cockerell, V.P., took the chair: Mr. Wardell was elected, from the class of associates, as fellow, and Mr. Peacock was elected associate. The donations included the Wren medal, presented by the Art-Union of London, and several contributions from foreign members, Mr. Donaldson justly observing in respect of these, that there was no part of the Institute's proceedings more valuable than the connection opened by it with foreign architects. A letter was read from the venerable Sulpice Boisserée, of Cologne, and one from Mon. Delsoux. The latter forwarded illustrations of the well-known "Bishop's Palace," at Liége, and of the church of St. Jaques, in the same town. One of Mons. Heideloff's works being presented, the chairman observed,—that the author of it, whom he had met when in Germany, was a most devout architect, reminding him of those men of the old time who found all joys in the exercise of their art.

The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne then read a paper "On the Military Architecture of Great Britain," consisting mainly of a detailed account of Caernarvon Castle and Conway Castle, with too little reference to architecture. Mr. Hartshorne said that the Pipe Rolls, dating from the 37th of Henry I., and the Close Rolls, from John to Henry IV., give with great minuteness all the expenditure on royal buildings, and are in consequence most important documents. We learn from them that Bridgenorth Castle, which is 25 feet out of the perpendicular, was commenced about the fifteenth of Henry II.; the keep of Dover Castle in the same reign; Colchester in the time of Henry I.; and so badly were most of these castles built, that in the course of ten years they all needed repairs. It appeared that at Caernarvon Castle, in 1284, the wallers (or rough masons) were paid 3d. a-day, the carpenters the same; the artilleryman who appears to have acted as director of the works, 8d. a-day. He considered the sums paid should be multiplied by fifteen to bring them to present value. In 1316, at Caernarvon, the *magister*, or master mason, had 13s. per week. The great hall at Conway was removed and set up at Caernarvon. The notion that Caernarvon Castle was built in a year was a vulgar error; it was going on from the eleventh of Edward I. till the fifteenth of Edward II., or thirty-three years in all.

Those who know the number of castles that have been examined and measured by Mr. Hartshorne, and the attention he has paid to their construction, must have regretted that he confined himself to a relation better suited for the Antiquaries' than the Architects' Institute.

Mr. Donaldson drew a comparison between the Greek acropolis and our mediæval castles, and suggested various points in connection with castle architecture which required investigation. The word "inner bailey" and "outer bailey" next the gateway, on some of the plans, he said, suggested the passing notion that our "Old Bailey," proximate as it was to New-gate, had some such derivation.

Mr. Tite thought our Old Bailey was named rather from the *bailiff* than the *ballium*.* He had never understood why the Scotch castles were all so inferior to the Welsh castles. Amongst the desirable points of inquiry concerning castle building, the construction of lofty towers, and the means adopted to prevent failure, which all who had been engaged in such works knew was imminent, were very important.

The report of the council read at the annual meeting shows that the Institute now consists of 121 fellows, 22 honorary fellows, 15 honorary members, 81 honorary and corresponding members, and 101 associates, making a total of 340 members, and that they have increased the funded stock by investing 136*l.* 5s. in the consols, being the compositions of three fellows and one honorary fellow; and 19*l.* 16s. 11d. in reduced annuities, accumulations for the travelling fund. As to the '51 Exhibition, the report says:—

"This Institute cannot but feel that great as has been the advance of this country in all matters connected with manufacturing skill, still there is to be desired a more intimate union of fine art in design in the productions of various departments. The Institute may confidently expect, however, that the noble competition, about to be opened between British and Foreign talent, will not only call forth a vigorous effort and great exertions in our countrymen for improving the tasteful products of our manufactures, but we may look forward with confidence to a marked advance in art, as applied to articles of every day use by even the humblest classes. The exhibition of foreign taste and skill must also have the important result of affording us useful lessons, and of hastening on the period when the English will not tolerate any production which may betray incorrectness of design, crudeness of form, or want of harmony in colour. The advance which recent ameliorations in the excise laws, and a growing taste for the beautiful, have produced in glass, in mosaics, in porcelain, and other objects of decoration applied to construction, must materially promote a steady progress in the right direction.

"The ornamental conceptions of the architect must not be executed with merely mechanical accuracy, but must have infused into them the artistic sentiment of the designer, and this cannot be effected until our modellers, our carvers, our plasterers, our masons, and such artizans, are better able to appreciate form. A school has very recently been established in Camden Town, under the auspices of some earnest friends of art. At the first opening nearly 200 mechanics presented themselves for admission, many of whom had come several miles, in hopes of usefully devoting to improvement the evening hours of their hard-working days."

Further on it says,—

"The social and moral amendment in the condition and comforts of the labouring classes, contemplated by so many good and great men of our day, seconded by the enlightened co-operation of Government, claims the utmost consideration of the architect, by whose professional skill and experience such measures can alone be effectively realised. The public baths and washhouses, although they must immensely fall short of the extent and gorgeous splendour of the Roman Thermæ, may, by tasteful disposition, enlarged conception, and skilful arrangement, be made to add to the embellishment of the metropolis without any unnecessary additional expenditure. The dwellings of the poor demand the most economical adaptation of means, and a profound acquaintance with sanitary exigencies. Our prisons and lunatic asylums, our markets and slaughterhouses, as also our cemeteries, and the sewage of towns, each with its peculiar and complicated requirements, to be surmounted only by great study, and with physical laws and first principles still unsettled, must necessarily engage our attention. For the state of society and public opinion demand imperatively of the architect, as indispensable and absolute arrangements, all those combinations commensurate with the claims of humanity."

* Stow says of the Old Bailey,—"I have not read how this street took that name, but is like to have risen of some court of old time there kept." Maitland and others say, that it derives its name from *Bale-hill*, whereon was situated the *Bale*, or bailiff's house, wherein he held a court for the trial of felons. The place where the sheriffs keep the prisoners, is still called, we believe, the *Bale* dock.—ED.

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF BARBAROUS NATIONS.*

THE PACIFIC ISLES — CALIFORNIA — SIBERIA.

Our third and last glance at the dwelling-house of the barbarian shall range, first, over the sunny isles of the Pacific. There society has once elevated itself below the last level of savage life, and again sunk under the degenerating influence of foreign misrule. We find, however, curious and comfortable specimens of domestic architecture. In Taheite, the native houses, built of bamboo, present a luring appearance of comfort. Each is erected on a quadrangular platform of coral blocks, about 2 feet high, forming a basement considerably larger than the ground floor. Uprights, about 4 feet high and 2 inches in diameter, are arranged so as to inclose an oval space, and across these are laid heavy beams of the bread fruit tree, with lighter rafters of bamboo. The solid timber is much used, as a sure protection against the dreaded white ant, which will not touch it. The house is walled and roofed with thatch of leaves, and its several parts are wrought together by thongs, made from the fibres of a certain plant. Neither nail, nor bolt, nor peg is used throughout. Formerly the construction of such dwellings was the pride of the people: every post and beam was woven over with a beautifully plaited mat, and the whole was snug, warm, and compact as an elegant basket; but now less care is taken, although the habitations still present a neat appearance, with the floor strewn with rushes, and mats finely woven, rolled up all along the walls, in the same manner as blinds, to be let down when the sun's rays fall too warmly into the interior. Overhead are hung cases containing muskets, the principal treasure of the Taheitian, who longs one day to employ it in the service of England against France.

The palace of Pomare is less picturesque than the houses of her humble subjects. It is like a large haystack pierced with a row of windows, with a door at one end. Overshadowing it is the French governor's mansion, something like a huge country dancing-house, surrounded by a railing, with an ugly roof, and a coarse wooden gallery running round. These are the notions of European architecture which the South Sea islanders imitate from actual observation. They should see London.

In some of the islands it is the fashion to build one room with a sloping floor, where mats are spread for beds.

In Woahoo the king has a stone building for a palace, but prefers a rural retreat, after the fashion of his ancestors. The houses of the natives are merely large light frames of wood, cottage shaped, with sloping roofs, thatched with grass. They have only one room, half of which is neatly matted, while the rest is piled with mats to a considerable height, for the luxurious islanders to repose on. These fragile erections have luckily little wind to contend with, since a storm that would not move a slate from an English house, would sweep away the capital of Woahoo, carry it over valley, cliff, and mountain, and whirl it into the sea. So much does the style of domestic architecture form itself under the influences of local circumstances. Where hurricanes are frequent, the buildings are made low, massive, and substantial; and where earthquakes are common, as at Manilla, in the Philippine islands, no dwelling is more than two stories high, and each is defended by huge projecting timbers. But at Woahoo, where the breeze is ever light and idle, the hut is frail and flimsy too.

In the Navigators' Islands the houses of the natives are erected on basements of loose stones, filled in with earth. They are of an oval shape, formed of the wood of the barren bread-fruit tree, and thatched with the leaves of the sugar-cane. The roof slopes from the top to within four feet of the ground, where it rests on solid upright posts, only covered

* See pp. 98 and 145 *ante*.

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